

## The Ottawa Free Trader.

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### The Gossiper.

Only a coat,  
Only a hair,  
Only a wife,  
Findeth it there.  
Only a broom,  
Only a whack,  
Only a man  
With a broken back.

—St. Paul Herald.

In 1858 George M. White, of Henderson, Ky., lost a diamond ring, and the other day a butcher in Louisville, found the jewel in a steer's stomach. Mr. White wants some mind reader to follow up that ring for the past twenty-nine years.—*Exchange*.

Same steer, 29 years old, killed here the other day, and we bought a piece of him as spring veal. Our butcher is a trifle disingenuous, but he is a remarkably good sales man.

If the Washington ladies make so much fuss over the newly arrived baby of the secretary of the navy, what will they do when—?—*Chicago Mail*.

They have already engaged the Marine band to play the Nantucket waltz for a week when—?—*National Republican*.

What will Grover say when—?—*Pas-  
sachusetts Patriot*.

The Japanese embassy  
Will then toddle away  
In their royal array,  
And their respects will pay  
To Grover's obsequious way  
To Grover's infantry  
When—?—*Anna Tink*.

Grover has had easy sailing thus far, but  
he can look out for the squalls when—?—*Ex*.

A Mrs. Murphy in Seneca, celebrated St.  
Patrick's day by producing a pair of healthy  
twins. Some "Murphies" average more to  
the bill than others.

Seneca claims three churches, but offsets  
her glory by owning up to nine saloons. It  
also has "the only canal in the state," and  
"no duels!"

A few days ago the Streator Free Press  
published that Miss Ida Wolcott, a beau-  
tiful, young lady and pet of society at Stre-  
ator and Venona, had gone to bad, and gave  
in detail a shocking history of her fall.  
Every paper of the vicious sensational class  
in the west copied it, some adding a lively  
coloring of their own. Now the Press takes  
it all back, saying: "We were today shown a  
letter from her husband stating that the  
matter was entirely news to him as every-  
thing was running in his family after the  
manner accepted in all well regulated fam-  
lies, and we cheerfully make the correction."

How many newspapers will publish the  
correction? Those that eagerly grasped the  
sad story and "rolled it as a sweet morsel  
under the tongue," will not; for to acknowl-  
edge that they are falsifiers, ghouls feeding  
on the dead—on reputations they have as-  
sassinated—will never acknowledge their  
crime. How few of the vast number who  
saw the vile slander will ever see, or ever  
believe the correction!

The young ladies of Pittsfield have organ-  
ized a walking society. They tramp five or  
six miles from town, get rosy cheeks, brown  
arms, elastic tread, tulip lips, diamond eyes,  
and bugs in their mouths, gnats in their  
papers, and snails in their shoes, and have  
considerable fun besides.

An Italian at Braidwood, lately sold his  
wife for \$50. The newspapers are inclined  
to taunt the fair sex with being a cheap arti-  
cle. A lady asks, honor bright, how much is  
the average husband worth? Some of them  
belong to so many lodges that they can't stop  
at home one evening in the entire week!

An enthusiastic temperance newspaper  
figures it out that a five cent glass of beer  
would pay for a piece of land 9x12, at \$20  
per acre. If true, how about a "schneider,"  
or a whole keg of beer? But the figures are  
false, as any school boy knows.

Police.—Three fellows boarded a freight  
train at Weirton last Saturday, for Ottawa.  
They soon struck up a lively quarrel, then a  
fight, and they "fit" pretty much all the  
way down. The conductor telephoned for  
the patrol wagon, which arrived and met  
the train at LaFayette street. The three  
belligerents were captured, and one of them,  
named Carpenter, fined \$5 and costs. The  
other two were let off.

Hoss.—Mr. John Green tried to lead a  
horse across the loose boards on the floor of  
the Dayton bridge, on Sunday last, when by  
a misstep the horse fell through and broke  
his neck. Loss, \$125. Experience worth  
dittos.

### TARIFF REFORM, No. 9.

I will now proceed to answer some of  
Mr. James' arguments.  
First, free traders are largely literary  
men, college professors and literati, and  
practical business men generally are pro-  
tectionists.

If education is worth anything to a man,  
it gives him the habit of looking at all  
sides of a question, and trains him to rise  
above narrow, personal and local interests.  
It certainly should strengthen rather than  
weaken a cause to be championed by men  
whose habits of life train them to exten-  
sive reading and to the study of all ques-  
tions from a broad rather than a narrow  
view. Now, as Bastiat has well said, in the  
tariff question, the majority are governed  
by what they see, and not by what is un-  
seen. The man who thinks that high tariff  
is the cause of cheap sugar today reasons  
by the seen, and not by the unseen. He  
generally forgets that Louisiana actually  
produces less sugar now than in 1854, when  
our population was much less.

Six months experience of high profits,  
under a protected monopoly, may make a  
young man forego his convictions because  
his self interest seems to lead him contrary  
to them; but the men who really believe  
in high tariff are generally those engaged  
in highly protected business.

No one denies that a tariff for revenue  
only is the easiest way to raise government  
expenses. Whether it be the wisest is an-  
other question. If direct taxation were  
the legal method, appropriation and pen-  
sion bills would be more sharply overhauled  
by the people than they now are. But  
if revenue is to be derived from duties, it  
is natural and just that duties should be  
laid upon articles of luxury rather than of  
necessity, and that they should hamper the  
business of the country as little as possible.  
They should be so adjusted as to exclude  
nothing which the country needs, and to  
admit free what helps the country most.  
They should neither create nor foster mo-  
nopolies.

Now compare the tariff on sugar with  
that on tea and coffee. The cry of a "free  
breakfast table" was used to take off the  
duty on tea and coffee, which are not pro-  
duced at all in this country. But the far  
heavier tax was retained on sugar, of which  
the average American uses 54 pounds a  
year. Rice remains heavily taxed. Rice  
pays 123 per cent duty. These are incon-  
sistencies and absurdities; but it seems im-  
possible to get a House to take up the sub-  
ject of reform and give the subject of a  
sensible tariff a fair consideration. Each  
protected interest, either alone or in com-  
bination, tries to keep its own monopoly  
secure, and finally the result is that no-  
thing is done.

Protection, says Mr. James, means "ulti-  
mate cheapness, purchased at the expense  
of temporary inflation of prices." I am  
glad of this concession. I should like to  
know, however, how many years lie be-  
tween us and that "ultimate cheapness." I  
find that in many instances my money has  
less purchasing power than it had before  
the war. I have to pay for many articles,  
twice or three times what I did then. I  
cannot get board, or rent or fuel, or meat,  
or milk, or books at any such prices as I  
could then; and my taxes are higher on  
the dollar than they were then.

Who ever heard of a protected industry  
letting go of protection because it was  
able to live without it? How long has the  
cotton manufacture been protected? If it  
can not live after sixty years and more of  
protection, ought not something else to be  
tried in its place? It can live, and so could  
the woolen industry and the copper mining  
and the potteries, and many other indus-  
tries that are whining around the public  
treasury like lazy grown up, spoiled chil-  
dren, living upon a hard working father  
and mother. It is a blessed thing for those  
children and for the rest of the family  
when the parents show them out of doors  
and send them to earn their own living.

The quinine question has not been fairly  
answered yet. The only answer sought  
was this: was a duty of a dollar an ounce,  
on an article which paid the manufacturer  
an immense profit, and which paid the  
government practically nothing, (\$360 in  
one year, when the country used nearly  
two million ounces) just or unjust?

To one who knows how quinine is made  
the statement that "the protecting hand of  
government shielded the industry until the  
intricate methods of its production were  
mastered, protected it until it was self-sus-  
taining, when domestic competition gave us  
cheaper quinine than the world could  
elsewhere produce," is as good as anything  
in a comic almanac. The "quinine ring"  
was compact, well-organized, wealthy.  
They bought out competition, paid foreign  
competitors to keep out of the market, and  
never clamored so loudly over the certainty  
of the ruin of their business and the loss to  
America as in the very year when the duty  
was repealed. "If," said a protectionist  
journal, "the duty on quinine is repealed,  
we shall be at the mercy of foreign cap-  
italists, and quinine will rise in price." The  
result is well known. Quinine sells for  
one-fifth of its price before the repeal of  
the duty. This, however, was not wholly  
the result of the repeal. The discussion  
of the subject called the attention of chem-  
ists to the immense profits that had been  
made in the business. New firms took it  
up, and found that the "intricate process"  
was simple enough. The people consumed  
more as the price lowered, and while our  
manufacturers are still keeping on, we im-  
ported in 1886, 1,250,000 ounces.

Another example in the way of looking  
at that which is seen, and forgetting what  
is not seen, is the illustration drawn from  
the cheapness of steel rails now as com-  
pared with their first cost. The Bessemer  
process, by which steel rails were first  
made, was invented in free trade England,  
and was pushed there until it became profit-

able enough to pay American monopolists  
to secure it for their own advantage. Con-  
sequently the consumer of iron and steel  
must pay from 60 to 244 per cent duty. If  
I am compelled to pay \$30 a ton for what  
I could buy for \$30, or even for \$10, with  
out government interference, I deny the  
justice of the dealing, especially when the  
government can say nothing better to jus-  
tify its cause than that somebody else is  
getting rich, and I am getting rails or steel  
cheaper than I used to buy them. I am  
still denied my right to have the benefit of  
the cheaper product, still confronted with  
the statement that artificial dearth is bet-  
ter than natural cheapness.

This same will apply to the increased  
cheapness of clothing. The cheapness of  
woolen goods is largely due to the develop-  
ment of Australian wool-growing. The  
cotton crop of the world is almost twice  
what it was before our war. English man-  
ufactures under free trade have grown more  
rapidly than American manufactures under  
protection. The average American laborer  
is better off than the average European be-  
cause of so many things that they can not  
all be enumerated; in fact of all, because of  
our freedom of change, and our cheap  
lands. But if any candid man will com-  
pare our growth and development from  
1846 to 1880, under our comparatively low  
tariff, he will see that the tariff is only one  
out of many things to be considered. In  
that time manufactures developed faster  
than ever before or since. Immigration was  
proportionately greater than it has ever  
been. Our revenue was ample for all our  
wants, and the nation was out of debt.  
There was less distress among the working  
classes. There were comparatively no  
labor troubles; no strikes or lock outs; no  
anarchists and socialists; no armies of  
tramps. If wages were less, their pur-  
chasing power was greater. The truth is  
that modern life is too complex to admit of  
our laying any great movement, affecting  
the business of the world to any single and  
comparatively local cause.

Another example of reasoning from that  
which is seen and of disregarding that  
which is not seen is to be found in Mr.  
James' reasoning from the prosperity of  
Joliet as deduced from the iron industry  
protected by tariff. To make the case still  
simpler, suppose that there was but one  
iron mill in all the United States, and that  
were located at Joliet, and that to protect  
this one town all the rest of the sixty mil-  
lions of people were taxed an average of  
45 per cent on all their iron. Would not  
every thoughtful man say, as he looked  
upon this, "Where is the justice of taxing  
the rest of us that Joliet real estate men  
may sell their lots at higher prices, or that  
Joliet workmen may get better wages out  
of the profits of our business?" It would  
then be seen how the money of every man  
who had to use so much as a pound of  
nails, or a single steel tool, or a rod of wire  
fence, was going to build up one great city.  
The people would not stand it, especially  
those who were far away. They would  
abolish protection, and say: "Why should  
we build up your city at our expense?  
What justice is this?" Then, perhaps,  
only three or four congressmen would be  
controlled by the iron interest. Now, by  
scattering this interest, more congressmen  
are influenced and the evils of this ex-  
cessive taxation are seen less and appreciated  
less. The tariff on iron is a marvel of  
minute and petty detail, exorbitant, far-  
reaching, affecting every business interest.  
It is by far the worst of all the list of our  
protective duties, because it affects more  
persons and interests than any other.

The free trader believes in such manu-  
factures as can live without artificial help.  
Here is the tile industry which has been  
developed within a few years. How much  
capital and how many men are employed  
here in this state in this single line of new  
industries. Moline has grown to be a large  
and prosperous manufacturing town on an  
industry which the tariff hampers. With  
cheap A iron, every manufacturer who  
works iron could produce more at the same  
price, or could lower prices to the con-  
sumer. With lower prices comes increased  
consumption everywhere. High prices of  
building lots cripples many a town. The  
wise dealer prefers to sell a great deal at  
25 per cent profit rather than a little at 50  
per cent. The men who used to lie around  
our towns expecting to earn big wages for  
a few days in harvest time, and to lie idle  
the rest of the year were like a certain class  
of manufacturers who would rather sell on  
close monopoly at high price than to man-  
ufacture largely at lower prices.

If any part of our country has had a  
chance to test tariff, it is New England.  
What are the results? Vermont is falling  
off in population. New Hampshire barely  
holds her own. Maine is passed by other  
states, and has lost a congressman since the  
war. The three smaller states, where an  
immense capital had centered before the  
tariff was invented, a capital made mostly  
by trade and commerce, are growing in  
population, but not in proportion to other  
states. There are more tariff reformers in  
New England than ever before. The farm-  
ers are not prospering. In the best agri-  
cultural region of New England—the Con-  
necticut Valley—lands are selling lower  
than they did fifteen years ago, and hun-  
dreds of farms have passed into the hands  
of French Canadians, while the American  
population goes elsewhere. I know where-  
of I affirm this. The "home market"  
yields the farmer no profit. None but cap-  
italists can work land to advantage. Wages  
of factory hands, as they themselves show,  
are less than the cost of living. Little  
children are compelled to work to eke out  
the family living. The commerce which  
once thronged the harbors of Boston and  
Salem has passed largely into foreign  
hands. Ship building has almost ceased.  
Maine used to ship enormous quantities of

manufactured lumber to the West Indies.  
Several large manufacturers have trans-  
ferred their business to Canada and New  
Brunswick to save the duty on lumber.  
New England has hundreds of industries  
whose success depends on intelligent skill.  
These industries are hampered by the tariff  
on raw material. The pins, the needles,  
the cutlery, the fire arms, the sewing ma-  
chines of the United States, are largely  
made in New England, and their manufac-  
turers are more or less hampered by the  
tariff. The great protected industries still  
hold the power in their grasp, but there is  
vigorous protest and open rebellion.

Mr. James speaks of "reflected wealth"  
as something ignored by free traders. This  
seems to mean enhanced value of lands  
because of the enriching of some particu-  
lar localities by manufacturing.

I am perfectly willing to concede the  
advantages claimed up to a certain point.  
But I claim that the free, untrammelled in-  
dustry which needs no tariff, is the one  
that, in the long run, is the most profit-  
able for any town or country. There is no in-  
terference with natural growth in them.  
The destroying of Chicago by fire caused a  
fictitious activity; prices of material and la-  
bor went up; manufactures were stimu-  
lated; hosts of working men found employ-  
ment. A leading protectionist journal  
divulged on the advantages to the country by  
this burning.

Here again is the looking to that which  
is seen and forgetting what is not seen.  
The effects of that loss are still felt all  
over the land. The money that went to rebuild  
Chicago would have given business, com-  
fort, and support to thousands of families.  
It set back for twenty years the business  
of the city.

So every needless addition to the cost of  
consumption is a dead loss to somebody.  
If I have to pay \$40 for a suit of clothes  
which I can buy, without a tariff, for \$35,  
that \$5 means so much less for me to  
spend in some other lawful way. I might  
use it in some way that would benefit the  
world more than it will when 80 per cent  
of it goes to a capitalist, and 20 per cent  
to some laborer, who is paid no more be-  
cause of it.

The rise of value in land is a loss to the  
man who works land. It may be better to  
sell, but not to hold. Farm lands in New  
England, near manufacturing towns, are  
speedily abandoned by farmers, and are  
rented out to gardeners, or lie uncultivated.  
Land produces no more because highly  
valued and highly taxed. I have known  
more than one instance, personally, where  
a farmer was compelled to sell out because  
of the rise of land in his neighborhood.  
His taxes were rapidly increased; he was  
taxed for all sorts of improvements on the  
town; but he raised no more from his land.  
He was compelled to sell out or quit farm-  
ing, and the extra money was not to him a  
compensation for being starved out of his  
old home. This "reflected wealth" is not  
fully distributed. It can only affect a lim-  
ited area. And whatever of it depends  
upon tariff comes from what we deny to be  
just, from the taxing of one man for the  
benefit of another, and not for the benefit  
of the country.

H. L. B.

"Oh! love, what is it in this land of ours  
that make people suffer so with neural-  
gia?" "Can't tell, my pet, unless the  
average citizens hasn't got sense enough to  
try a bottle of Salvation Oil."

Seek no further. Try Dr. Bull's Cough  
Syrup.

### AN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

The people of Ottawa and those living  
along the Illinois river, in the light of the  
details now given of the engineers' plans  
for the draining of Chicago river and that  
city's sewers into Illinois river, have no  
reason to feel alarm over any possible  
injury to the health of the valley. It ap-  
pears that we have flowing through Illi-  
nois river at this time over 90 per cent.  
of Chicago's sewage, and that too only slightly  
diluted with lake water; and save when  
the river is frozen over, excluding the air  
from the water, it is not now offensive. If  
water enough to increase the low water  
flow to four or five feet above its present  
level is turned on, the offense is still fur-  
ther lessened and a navigable river is the  
result, with a stream of cold water to cool  
the valley during the summer. There is  
nothing to fear from the new plans pro-  
posed by Chicago, and much to be gained  
thereby.

But there is an immediate danger from  
Chicago sewage which does menace the  
entire valley from Joliet to Ottawa and  
one that should be taken in hand by the  
people at once; and that is the proposed  
abandonment of the Kankakee feeder, and  
the feeding of the canal levels from Joliet  
to Marseilles from the Des Plaines river as  
the feed water of the entire canal from  
Joliet to Marseilles—Chicago sewage to  
lie stagnant and fester and breed disease,  
which should be turned into the river  
to be purified by movement and contact  
with air, as in a running stream.

The level from Shannahon is so fed  
now. But midway from Shannahon to  
Morris comes in the Kankakee feeder, a  
water supply made by drawing from that  
river at Wilmington, crossing the Illinois  
river but a short distance from the canal  
via the aqueduct. This water levels back  
to the Shannahon locks and west to Morris.  
The aqueduct for carrying the feeder over  
the Illinois river has become very much  
out of repair; indeed it is just about  
ready to tumble to pieces. It will cost  
probably \$50,000 to rebuild it. The dam  
at Wilmington is also badly in need of re-  
pair. Yet there is no movement to make  
these repairs. On the contrary, every in-  
dication points to an abandonment of the  
feeder in toto. It is filling up; high  
bridges over it are replaced by low ones, and  
as there is no provision for swinging them

that repair boats may get through to Wil-  
mington, navigation on that feeder is im-  
possible. It has been abandoned. When  
the aqueduct falls down the water supply  
ends.

The commissioners do not, we believe,  
say that they have abandoned it, but their  
superintendent recommends it, as well as  
feeding that level from above, and mater-  
ials for the construction of gates at Shan-  
nahon to supply the necessary water is now  
on the ground, and as we understand, the  
men also to do the work. The aqueduct  
would cost \$50,000. The proposed Shan-  
nahon gates would cost, say, \$3,000.

This as said before, means Chicago se-  
wage in its present state all alone the line  
to Marseilles. The level from Ottawa to  
Marseilles is supplied by the Dayton feed-  
er; but with a large lock at Marseilles,  
with 17 feet head, it needs no prophet, or a  
son of a prophet to see that not long after  
the opening of navigation, after this plan  
is consummated, this level will be a festering  
pool of sewage, lying stagnant at Ottawa,  
in her side-cut—all around and through  
the city.

A protest should be entered at once.  
The commissioners have no right to prop-  
arise the health of forty or fifty miles of  
the Illinois valley in order to save the cost  
of maintaining the canal intact; and it  
should not be permitted. And Marseilles,  
Seneca, Morris, Ottawa, Utica, La Salle  
and Peru should row unite to prevent the  
proposed abandonment of a pure water  
supply to be replaced by sewage.

### The Gossiper.

A farmer near Lenox, DeKalb Co., had  
thirty Guinea hens. They ate up a neigh-  
bor's crop, and, "in retaliation," he ate  
them. The jury said he did right, as  
they had "eaten their own heads off," as it  
were. The man who owned them is out  
of the Guinea hen business now.

They have a style of hogs at Danville,  
Ill., that feeds on nails. One was killed  
there last week, in whose stomach was  
found twenty-two nails. That breed of  
porkers must have "iron constitutions," to  
say nothing of steel by-laws, and strong,  
and yet not dainty appetites, but while  
nails are \$4 per keg, we can't recommend  
this branch of the pig family as a profitable  
breed.

The Jacksonvillians are happy. They  
have found coal at a depth of 161 feet, and  
the first lump brought \$60. The citizens  
got up a grand street parade, and a young  
lady actually kissed a chunk of it (the coal  
not the parade). The girls of that neigh-  
borhood must be "short" of kissing mate-  
rial.

We notice in an exchange the marriage  
of a man by the name of Spray to a woman  
by the name of Fountain. They ought to  
have a very refreshing time.

Water joke that is!

Since the papers are saying so much in  
regard to public men, we wish to remark  
that the Attorney General of Tennessee, is  
the best preserved man in the United  
States. His name is George Washington  
Pickles.

At Seneca the young ladies have the  
"painting fever," according to the *Messen-  
ger*. Why don't they take something for  
it? When anything ails the men they al-  
ways "take suth'n."

The Gazette asks: "Wouldn't it be a  
matter of economy for the tax payers of  
Utica to buy a lot of goats to eat up the old  
tin cans, rubber shoes and stove pipes that  
line the streets of Utica?" Goats as street  
commissioners, is a "new wrinkle."

A Lacon newspaper, jealous of the beau-  
ty of the girls in Henry, a rival town, says:  
"Henry folks ought to have double doors  
to their houses so their girls can pass  
through without knocking the bark off  
their ears!"

A new style of fun has been contrived by  
the young people of Dixon. The girls or-  
ganize a moot court, try a boy for stuffing  
the ballot box, convict him and sentence  
him to eat a quarter section of blackberry  
pie with his hands tied behind him, while  
the girls feed him. The culprit says he  
enjoyed the sentence berry much.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces  
the receipt of ten dollars from a New  
Yorker, which sum, the sender said, was  
to be applied "in any way that will annoy  
Great Britain."

G. B.—You are right in your wager. In-  
ternational prize medals were given to St.  
Jacobs Oil not for display, but for the best  
pain cure, and after crucial tests in hospitals.

Springfield Union.—A Chicago contem-  
porary has learned that a man has discov-  
ered that the buckwheat cake, like the  
human heart, once cold, can never be itself  
again.

At a recent convention of physicians, it  
was proven by analysis that Red Star  
Cough Cure contained no dangerous nar-  
cotics. The test was so convincing, and  
the most sceptical were so satisfied, and  
physicians everywhere now recommend  
the remedy. Only 25c.

Wife, (head out of second story window)  
—Is that you, John Smith? Husband (at  
front door)—Sesh, m' dear. Wife—Well,  
say chrysanthemum, or you don't get into  
this house to-night. Husband (heroically)  
—Ch-chran-sythemum, m' dear. Wife,  
hanging down the window—Good-night—  
*New York Sun*.

Mothers, always use Dr. Seth Arnold's  
Soothing and Quieting Cordial for children.  
A mild safe tonic. 25c.

Mobile has a brass band with a con-  
science. It goes out in the suburbs on a  
Sunday and hides itself in the woods to  
practice. At a distance of two or three  
miles the music is simply entrancing—*Mo-  
bile Register*.

Buckin's Arnica Salve.  
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises,  
sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever blisters, let-  
tered chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin  
eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay  
required. It is guaranteed to give perfect sat-  
isfaction, or money refunded. Price 36 cents  
per box. For sale by Dr. Lorriau.

A Gift for All.  
In order to give a chance to test it, and  
thus be convinced of its wonderful curative  
powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-  
sumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a  
limited time, given away. This offer is not  
only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in  
the merits of this great remedy. All who  
suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption,  
Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of  
Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially re-  
quested to call at Dr. Lorriau's Drug Store,  
and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles,  
\$1.00.



THE GREAT  
GERMAN REMEDY  
For Pain  
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,  
Sciatic Pain, Headache, Toothache,  
Pain in the Back, Stiffness of the Joints,  
and all kinds of Aches and Pains.  
THE CHARTERED DISPENSARY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Red Star  
TRADE MARK  
Cough Cure

Absolutely  
Free from Opium, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE.  
SURE.  
PROMPT.  
25 Cts.

Regal.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HIRSH JACKSON, DECD.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Ad-  
ministrator of the Estate of HIRSH JACKSON, DECD.,  
of the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, deceased,  
will appear before the Probate Court of said county,  
on the third Monday of the next term of said court, to wit:  
at the Probate Court House, in Ottawa, in said county,  
when and where all persons having claims or demands  
against said estate are notified to attend and present  
the same in writing for adjustment.  
Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1887.  
ZADOK O. JACKSON,  
Administrator.

MOLONEY & STEAD,  
Attorneys at Law,  
MASTERS' & S. A. E.—STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
In the County of La Salle County—ss. La Salle County Circuit  
Court.

In the matter of Richard Wolfe vs. Sarah Longton  
and John Longton—In Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.  
Public notice is hereby given that the plaintiff of a  
deed entered by said court in the above entitled cause  
on the 14th day of February, 1887, in Duncan McDonald,  
Master in Chancery of said county, in said county  
of La Salle, will at public vendue to the highest bidder,  
for cash, all and singular the following described real  
estate, to wit: In said decree mentioned, situate in the  
county of La Salle and State of Illinois, or so much thereof  
as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, to wit:  
Lot Fourteen (14), in Block Three (3), in Dunmore's  
Addition to the Town (now village) of Ottumwa,  
Illinois.  
D. H. UNDERHILL, Clerk of Court.  
Ottawa, March 1, 1887. mar12-1w

BIRD BICKFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY—ss. In  
the Circuit Court, To-wit: Term, A. D. 1887.

Thomas Price vs. Mariah Price—In Chancery.  
Affidavit of non-residence of Mariah Price, the above  
defendant, having been filed in the clerk's office of the  
Circuit Court of said county, notice is hereby  
hereby given to the said non-resident defendant that  
the complaint filed by the plaintiff in said cause, to wit:  
on the 14th day of March, 1887, at the hour of ten  
o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Coun-  
ty Court House, in the City of Ottawa, in said county  
of La Salle, will at public vendue to the highest bidder,  
for cash, all and singular the following described real  
estate, to wit: In said decree mentioned, situate in the  
county of La Salle and State of Illinois, or so much thereof  
as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, to wit:  
Lot Fourteen (14), in Block Three (3), in Dunmore's  
Addition to the Town (now village) of Ottumwa,  
Illinois.  
D. H. UNDERHILL, Clerk of Court.  
Ottawa, March 1, 1887. mar12-1w

W. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.  
BIRD BICKFORD, Comp'l's Solr. mar12-1w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution on  
a judgment confessed issued out of the clerk's office  
of the Circuit Court of La Salle county, and State of Illi-  
nois, and to be directed, whereby I am commanded to  
make the amount of a certain judgment recently ob-  
tained against John Wolfe, Sheriff of said county, and  
out of lands, tenements, goods and chattels of said John  
Wolfe, I have levied on the following real estate, to wit:  
The Southern Quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-nine  
(29), Township Thirty-four (34) North, Range Two (2)  
East of the Third (3d) Principal Meridian, in the coun-  
ty of La Salle and State of Illinois.

Therefore, according to the said command, I shall  
expose for sale, at public vendue, all the right, title  
and interest of the above named John Wolfe in and to  
the above described property on Saturday, the 20 day  
of April, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the  
County Court House, in Ottawa, Ill.  
Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 25th day of March, 1887.  
L. MORRISSEY,  
Sheriff of La Salle county, Illinois